

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.  
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25  
" " " " 5 " 15  
" " " " 6 " 5  
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 5  
" " " " 3 " 10  
WEEKLY EDITION, " 3 " 10  
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.  
What Does It Mean?  
We have examined A. B. and recommend that he be excused from drill on account of disease of heart, but subject to the call of his Captain in cases of emergency.  
EDWARD A. CRUDUP, Ex. Board.  
H. JOYNER,  
This certificate is final unless re-examined by the board.

The above is a copy of scrip issued by State authority to several afflicted individuals in this locality, with the assurance that camp duty could not be required of them. This scrip was pocketed, carried home, and placed away in safety alongside of the few pieces of silver remaining on hand, and was equally prized by the holder. Now the Home Guard are called upon to pack up and report at different points, considerable controversy has arisen over this issue; the holders declaring it is good scrip in cases of raids or sudden surprise. The Captains, some of them, refuse to touch it, claiming that the certificate leaves the subject entirely to their discretion. Others claim no camp service. Like doctors, they differ. If the State intended to extend no indulgence on account of disability, why incur this expense and trouble? Why select men of such character and experience to examine and call every man from his avocation? Was it a mere fate?

From what the writer has seen, he is persuaded that the Board were discreet and impartial in their examinations, and he knows of no case hereabout where a certificate was given except it was merited. Nearly all the cases were chronic and originated years ago—such as consumption, dropsy, gravel, rheumatism, gout, fistulæ, diseased stomach, heart, asthma, &c.

A part of these poor fellows, with their pockets full of pills, cod liver oil, squills, liniments, catheters, liniments and salves, are required to go to camp. They can hardly live at home, and no sane man can expect to make soldiers of such material. To lay aside all feeling and humanity, is it expedient to send this class into camp? They are of some value at home. Our all is at stake in this struggle, and we must use economy in men and means, and your recommendation of putting every man in, able to bear arms who is not more useful elsewhere, should be carried into effect. The question is then, are these more useful at home? Some individuals will argue the question on no other ground, having lost their sympathy in these trying times. It would be gratifying to very many of your readers as well as instructive to Captains to have more light upon the subject. If the Board were guilty of omission, it was perhaps in not being more definite and explicit in form. The certificates do appear susceptible of different constructions.

Our Correspondent does certainly make out a "strong case" in favor of the "halt, the maimed, the blind" and the disabled; but as we are no Doctor, and are not in the secrets of Gov. Vance's or Surgeon General Warren's offices or officers, we are incompetent to give our opinion in the premises. We must therefore refer our friend to these functionaries for explanation and satisfaction.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

For the Confederate.  
It is now certain that Lincoln has been re-elected President of the United States, and it is equally certain that he is preparing to carry the war with increased savagery and cruelty.—The South should make up its mind to meet the state of things, or to give up the contest, and that by adopting such measures as the crisis demands. The spirit of speculation and extortion must be put down, or it is impossible to live. To do this, we venture to make a suggestion, which we are induced to believe will remedy the evil. Let the Legislature authorize the Governor to appoint a Board of three Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be, on oath, to fix a valuation on every article of living; and that he who shall venture to sell, or receive any higher price, shall be reported to the proper officer, and be forced at once into the military service of the Confederacy, his privileges or exemption be it ever removed, whatever may be his age or office—nothing to excuse him. We hear of men who are now asking and receiving two hundred and fifty dollars for a barrel of flour—one hundred dollars for a barrel of corn, and for other staples in proportion. Nor should our Auctioneers, Railroads, Express men, &c., be forgotten, all of whom are equally extortionate. Nothing, Messrs. Editors, must be done, or our country cannot live.

COMMON SENSE.  
We give our Correspondent room, but do not see how his "remedy" can be made to apply in many cases. We leave his suggestion with the Legislature.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

For the Confederate.  
MESSRS. EDITORS:—It seems to me that it is highly necessary to urge on the members of the Legislature the propriety and importance of dispatching business without unnecessary delay. I have no doubt but many members, in itself, will come to Raleigh anxious to discharge their duties with as much expedition as possible; and to these and to all others, most respectfully, to offer some suggestions:

First, much time is often consumed in committees for adjournment. This might be avoided by discussing these matters in private through the papers.

Secondly, let all who desire a short session as an example of punctual attendance in the Legislature, on committees, and in bringing promptly forward the business which they have to offer.

Finally, let us begin to work early in the morning, and not, as formerly, spend weeks in talking with each other, and waiting to see what others will do and offer.

These suggestions are kindly offered by one who is experienced in Legislative proceedings, and if they are acted on by those concerned, they will insure what the people expect, and what it is the interest and duty of agents to desire and secure—a short session.

COMMONER.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

VOL. I—NO. 257.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

### From Georgia Front.

The Macon Telegraph of Saturday speaks thus of matters at the Georgia Front.

The excitement which existed yesterday morning subsided to a considerable extent in the afternoon, notwithstanding the thousand and one rumors afloat. A gentleman who arrived last night from up the road, states that he saw several large fires in the vicinity of Griffin, and the opinion prevailed that the enemy were devastating and burning everything in their rear. We also learn that the enemy had entered the entire business portion of Atlanta.

The last reliable intelligence is that the main body of the enemy were still in the neighborhood of Griffin.

Monticello and Hillsboro' are reported burned, but if this be true we think the outrage must have been committed by small detachments of cavalry.

We are glad to notice the determination to defend Macon to the last extremity, and should the Yankees attempt to take the city they will find a lion in the path, to obstruct their passage.

Of course it would be impolitic for us to mention the number of troops assembled round the city but can assure our friends that there are enough to drive back and defeat any force which it is believed Sherman can bring against it.

### From the Alabama Front.

The Montgomery Mail, gives the annexed news from the Alabama front:

A gentleman attached to the Army of Tennessee has just arrived, the reliability of whose information can be vouched for. The entire army has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence. Lee's corps crossed first. The other corps crossed on last Sunday.

It is further stated that while portions of the army were on each side of the river, a party of bold Federal raiders came down the river in skiffs and cut the pontoon bridge in three places. Three of the river raiders were captured, and hatchets were found in their possession, with which they did the cutting. The rest of the party escaped. It was one of the boldest attempts of the Yankee raiders during the campaign.

The bridge was soon repaired and the remainder of the army crossed. Our informant further states that the baggage and transportation of the army has been materially reduced.

One wagon alone is allowed to each headquarters, even including the transportation of the Commander in chief. The best mules and horses and wagons have been packed in the supply train. The direction of the army is known.

A late private letter from the army informs us that "our troops are in splendid condition. Men who are daily returning, express their doubts as to its being the same army they left at Jonesboro' or Palmetto. Everything seems to portend a magnificent winding up of this arduous campaign."

Passengers report that an engagement has already taken place between Hood and Sherman. Results not known.

The Columbus Times of Saturday, publishes the following:

We have late reliable intelligence from Tuscaloosa. An officer who left that place on Sunday, the 13th inst., reports that Forrest had reached there during the preceding week, having destroyed everything on the river from Fort Hindman to Tuscaloosa.—Forrest's cavalry and Cheatham's corps crossed over to the north side on Sunday morning, the 13th, and Stewart's corps in the afternoon of the same day. Lee's corps was already across. Our informant represents that the army was being rapidly reinforced from both front and rear.

Recruits from Middle Tennessee were flocking to it in large numbers. It was thought that Hood would immediately move up to Columbia. The baggage of the army has been much reduced and sent to the rear. The troops were in light marching trim, in the highest spirits, and eager for the advance.—Gen. Beauregard reviewed that portion of the army which was on the south side of the river on Saturday the 12th inst., and was full of hope at the prospect before it.

It was reported at Selma, Ala., that Hood had met Thomas on the Na-sha-ville and Decatur Railroad, and after two days hard fighting the Yankees were routed.

A letter was received in Columbus Saturday, and LaGrange railroad, stating that Kilpatrick, with 5,000 Yankees, was advancing down the country on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee, burning and destroying everything.

Correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer.

How Forrest Captured the Gunboats.

FRANKLIN, Ala., Nov. 10, 1864.

EDITOR. ENQUIRER:—The ever-successful Forrest has again struck the enemy a severe blow. Learning through his scouts that a large number of traps and burges, laden with clothing and subsistence stores for Sherman's army, were lying at Johnsonville, a small town on the Tennessee river, he determined to capture them. Upon arriving in the vicinity of the town, he was surprised to find four gunboats at anchor in the river and acting as convoy to transports. Not in the least daunted, however, by their presence, he put himself at the head of his command and dashed into the town. The small garrison surrendered. So quick were his actions that the transports did not have time to get up steam and get away before his men boarded them and took possession. The gunboats quietly succumbed to their inevitable fate.—Thus, within the short space of forty minutes, four gunboats, carrying eight gun each, 14 splendid steamers and 17 large barges—boats and barges heavily laden with subsistence and clothing for Sherman's army—fell into our hands, almost without the loss of a life to the gallant command that made the capture. Gen. Forte was not prepared to bring up supplies. Sheer necessity compelled him to destroy after supplying his command, (both the inner and outer man,) this immense quantity of supplies. Gen. Forrest, in his official dispatch to Gen. Hood, did not state what disposition he made of the gunboats.

During the fight the town was fired and every house burned, with but few exceptions.

It is roughly estimated that the value of the property that fell into our hands from this brilliant affair will amount to \$5,000,000. JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

### TO FARMERS!

150 GRINDSTONES,  
WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 360 POUNDS.

200 LBS. WIDE DAGON IRON,  
FOUR, FIVE AND EIGHT INCHES WIDE.

We will give four pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for one of Pork.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,  
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1864.—d7\*

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From the Alabama front:

The Montgomery Mail, gives the annexed news from the Alabama front:

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

WM. A. WALKER,  
(Wil. Jour.) Secretary.

nov 12-td

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

ON MONDAY, the 28th, in front of our Sales Room, we will offer for sale

SIX VALUABLE NEGROES,

as follows:

1 Boy 19 years old, No. 1 Field hand.

1 Boy 22 years old, good dining room servant.

1 Boy 9 years old,

1 Woman 25 years old, with two children, said to be a good Washer, Ironer and Cook. One or

two more to be added to the sale.

2 Fine Stoves.

3 Fenders.

A lot of Carpets, Stone Jars and Crockery.

TUCKEL ANDREWS & CO.,  
Auction and Commission Merchants.

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WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C.,

# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

About the same time that the Georgia Senate has rejected the "reconstruction" resolutions of Mr. Ezard and substituted therefor a loyal series of sound and patriotic resolutions, renewing to her Confederate sisters the pledge of fealty and devotion upon the part of Georgia, Mr. Henry, a Senator from Tennessee in the Congress of the Confederate States, has introduced into the body of which he is a member, a declaration of principles which will meet the hearty approval of the good and true men and women, of the Confederacy wherever they may be found. It was meet and right that such a declaration should emanate from Congress at this time. It is in response to, and in aid of the late repeated announcement of President Davis, of the ready willingness of our Government to enter on negotiations whenever the enemy should be willing, on honorable terms, to meet us. This declaration, now subjected to Congress for its action, is furthermore an ally of the President's message, in the assurance that it brings of the fixed resolve and firm determination of the people of this Confederacy not to falter nor weaken in the struggle for independence, until the great right of self-government is fully established.

## From Petersburg.

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday, (the latest received) says the enemy attempted to regain their lost picked lines recently taken by Gen. Picket, but were signal repulsed.—Some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right, on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet.

It is believed that Grant is collecting his forces on our right preparatory to making another forward movement in that quarter.

One corps of Sheridan's army is believed to have reached City Point, and this constitutes the bulk of reinforcements sent to Grant, unless he has been strengthened by new levies, and men who have been performing garrison duty at the North. When the Valley campaign is ended, Sheridan may spare a few more thousand troops to assist military operations there.

A most amusing, and at the same time satisfactory incident, occurred in front of Wright's brigade, just to the left of the Weldon Railroad, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before day. A report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beavers—until moment Yankee property. They had evidently strayed or deserted from the Yankee herd, or perhaps came in search of those recently captured, by Gen. Hampton on the banks of the James. They got lost on the way, and were wandering between the two armies, coming in the direction of Petersburg, when they were discovered by our pickets. The sudden discharge of musketry in their front, and the probable wounding of one or two, frightened the creatures, and caused them to dash forward.

## Western North Carolina.

We learn from the last *Ashville News*, that the Yankees recently made a raid into Cherokee county, but were met and driven back by Captain Welch's command, with a loss of five or six men killed. Captain W. lost one man.

We also learn from the same source, that the notorious Kirk, with four or five hundred men, has been on Big Creek, Tenn., near the State line, for two or three weeks, threatening to make a raid in the direction of Ashville. Last week, however, about 60 of Osborne's scouts attacked him, and drove him 15 miles towards Knoxville, killing and capturing a considerable number.

**DEATH OF A TRAITOR.**—We learn from the *Augusta News*, that W. B. W. Cobb, the member of Congress who was expelled a few days ago, was killed recently in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for some time past been consorting with the Yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His Yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.

**THE KEY STONE.**—Mr. Wm. B. Smith, who contemplates the issue in this city of the *Key Stone*, a monthly Masonic Magazine, informs us that the first number will be out by the time the Grand Lodge convenes here on the 5th of December, and desires all who wish to subscribe, to forward their names at once, in order to enable him to approximate as near as possible the number of copies to be issued. Orders may be left at the *Southern Field and Fireside* office, on Fayetteville street, where Mr. S. will be pleased to see all who feel an interest in this work.

**NO NORTHERN MAIL.**—We are again without any Richmond papers—Monday being the latest date received. We are therefore unable to give any of the Congressional proceedings of this week, or other news from Richmond.

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That this sacred cause of defending our homes, our wives and daughters, our country and our liberties, we will make the business of our lives, putting forth the energy and manhood of the nation.

Congress will pass these resolutions with enthusiasm. They will resound through the land like the swell of the clarion, thrilling as the "wind of the Paladins' horn which woke Fountarian echoes." They will touch responsive chords in the hearts of the faithful people, and wide spread and universal will become the sentiment of inflexible purpose.

## Legislative Summary.

The election of officials still continues in the General Assembly. Yesterday Messrs. Moore and Phillips were chosen Engrossing Clerks, Mr. R. H. Battle, Auditor, and Gen. C. H. Brogden, re-elected Comptroller.

In the Senate, some strong resolutions, denunciatory of negro emancipation or military service, were brought forward by Mr. Odom, and ordered to printed.

In the House, two new members, Messrs. Flynt of Stokes, and Fauchet of Alamance took their seats. The Standing Committees were announced and notice given that Messrs. Faison and Rogers' election would be contested.

A bill to advance \$700,000 to the Florence and Fayetteville R. R., and one to authorize an assistant county relief commissioner, were introduced; and the bill to pay expenses of the Supreme and Superior Court Judges was discussed.

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One corps of Sheridan's army is believed to have reached City Point, and this constitutes the bulk of reinforcements sent to Grant, unless he has been strengthened by new levies, and men who have been performing garrison duty at the North. When the Valley campaign is ended, Sheridan may spare a few more thousand troops to assist military operations there.

A most amusing, and at the same time satisfactory incident, occurred in front of Wright's brigade, just to the left of the Weldon Railroad, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before day. A report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beavers—until moment Yankee property. They had evidently strayed or deserted from the Yankee herd, or perhaps came in search of those recently captured, by Gen. Hampton on the banks of the James. They got lost on the way, and were wandering between the two armies, coming in the direction of Petersburg, when they were discovered by our pickets. The sudden discharge of musketry in their front, and the probable wounding of one or two, frightened the creatures, and caused them to dash forward.

## From Georgia.

We copy the following from the *Augusta News*, that the Yankees recently made a raid into Cherokee county, but were met and driven back by Captain Welch's command, with a loss of five or six men killed. Captain W. lost one man.

We also learn from the same source, that the notorious Kirk, with four or five hundred men, has been on Big Creek, Tenn., near the State line, for two or three weeks, threatening to make a raid in the direction of Ashville. Last week, however, about 60 of Osborne's scouts attacked him, and drove him 15 miles towards Knoxville, killing and capturing a considerable number.

**DEATH OF A TRAITOR.**—We learn from the *Augusta News*, that W. B. W. Cobb, the member of Congress who was expelled a few days ago, was killed recently in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for some time past been consorting with the Yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His Yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrates his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.

**THE KEY STONE.**—Mr. Wm. B. Smith, who contemplates the issue in this city of the *Key Stone*, a monthly Masonic Magazine, informs us that the first number will be out by the time the Grand Lodge convenes here on the 5th of December, and desires all who wish to subscribe, to forward their names at once, in order to enable him to approximate as near as possible the number of copies to be issued. Orders may be left at the *Southern Field and Fireside* office, on Fayetteville street, where Mr. S. will be pleased to see all who feel an interest in this work.

**NO NORTHERN MAIL.**—We are again without any Richmond papers—Monday being the latest date received. We are therefore unable to give any of the Congressional proceedings of this week, or other news from Richmond.

tion of Lincoln, and leave the result to the righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

That this sacred cause of defending our homes, our wives and daughters, our country and our liberties, we will make the business of our lives, putting forth the energy and manhood of the nation.

Congress will pass these resolutions with enthusiasm. They will resound through the land like the swell of the clarion, thrilling as the "wind of the Paladins' horn which woke Fountarian echoes." They will touch responsive chords in the hearts of the faithful people, and wide spread and universal will become the sentiment of inflexible purpose.

## Legislative Summary.

The election of officials still continues in the General Assembly. Yesterday Messrs. Moore and Phillips were chosen Engrossing Clerks, Mr. R. H. Battle, Auditor, and Gen. C. H. Brogden, re-elected Comptroller.

In the Senate, some strong resolutions, denunciatory of negro emancipation or military service, were brought forward by Mr. Odom, and ordered to printed.

In the House, two new members, Messrs. Flynt of Stokes, and Fauchet of Alamance took their seats. The Standing Committees were announced and notice given that Messrs. Faison and Rogers' election would be contested.

A bill to advance \$700,000 to the Florence and Fayetteville R. R., and one to authorize an assistant county relief commissioner, were introduced; and the bill to pay expenses of the Supreme and Superior Court Judges was discussed.

## From Petersburg.

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